

CORVIDAE.

110. *CORVUS SCAPULATUS* Daudin.

Nine adults, both sexes, Tulear, Morondava, Lake Tsimanampet-sotsa, and the neighborhood of Miandrivazo, June, and August.

4.—MAMMALIA. By GLOVER M. ALLEN.

Specimens representing twenty-four species were obtained by Mr. Wulsin and of these three, the Musk-Shrew, the Rasse, and the Roof Rat, are introduced from the East. Of the rest there are twelve lemuroids, four insectivores, three bats, the *Cryptoprocta*, and the native River Hog. The Eastern Forest, as might be expected, proved most rich in species, and here most of the lemuroids and insectivores were secured. In the dry country of the southwest part of the island, the Verreaux's Sifaka and the Red-fronted Lemur were the common species. No success attended the efforts to trap the small native rodents or carnivores. Two skins of a free-tailed bat (*Chaerephon*), here named as new, represent the group with a white belly and axillary spot, replaced on the mainland of Africa by *C. emini*.

CENTETIDAE.

1. *CENTETES ECAUDATUS* (Schreber). TENREC.

A single specimen from Ambatondrazaka differs greatly from the three others previously in the Museum's collection, in its much less spiny pelage, which is nearly uniform dark reddish brown. It is unfortunate that the three specimens are without indication of exact locality, for their uniformly pale coloration suggests that more than one geographic race may be found to occur.

2. *ERICULUS SETOSUS* (Schreber). HEDGEHOG TENREC.

Seven specimens from Didy, Eastern Forest.

3. *ERICULUS TELFAIRI PALLESCENS* Thomas. PALE HEDGEHOG
TENREC.

Two specimens of this smaller species. One is much darker than the other, but both have the white-tipped spines. The one from Miandrivazo is dark brown; the one from northeast of Tuléar a distinct pale chestnut at the bases of the spines.

4. *HEMICENTETES SEMISPINOSUS* (G. Cuvier). STREAKED TENREC.

Six skins, fairly uniform in appearance, except that one is nearly white- instead of yellow-streaked, are all from Didy, Eastern Forest.

SORICIDAE.

5. *PACHYURA CAERULEA* (Kerr). COMMON MUSK SHREW.

One specimen of this introduced species. It was apparently well-established on the island as early as 1855, when Fitzinger described Madagascan specimens as *P. auriculata*. Of the two minute species of native *Crocidura*, no specimen was found.

PTEROPIDAE.

6. *PTEROPUS RUFUS RUFUS* E. Geoffroy. RUFOUS FRUIT BAT.

Nine skins and skulls from Berevo, Upper Siribihina River, Miandrivazo, and twenty kilometers east of Tuléar are referable to the typical subspecies.

EMBALLONURIDAE.

7. *EMBALLONURA ATRATA* Peters. DUSKY SHEATH-TAILED BAT.

Two in alcohol, from the Tanandra River, near Tamatave.

MOLOSSIDAE.

S. CHAEREPHON LEUCOSTIGMA, sp. nov. WHITE-SHOULDERED BAT.

Type.—Skin and skull. Adult ♀ M. C. Z. 16,344, Tananarive, Madagascar, December, 1915. Gift of F. R. Wulsin.

General characters.—A medium-sized species (forearm 42.5–44.5), rich dark reddish brown above, paling to greyish brown on the sides; entire midventral area from chin to anus, and a streak at the base of humerus whitish. Anterior upper premolar minute, in the outer angle between canine and posterior premolar.

Color.—Upper parts, from forehead to base of tail a rich dark reddish brown, between 'auburn' and 'mars brown' of Ridgway, 1912. Along the sides of the body this color pales to a 'wood brown'. Midventral area from the practically naked chin to the root of the tail, and an elongated spot at the axilla, white or whitish. The membranes are dark, except for a narrow whitish area, visible from the lower side, between the forearm and fifth finger. They are naked except for a narrow line of reddish brown hairs along the outer margin of the front of the ear and a line along the outer edge of the forearm.

Skull.—The skull is provided with a prominent sagittal crest, which in the type, though partly broken, must have been at least a millimeter high. The upper incisors are separated by a narrow space, and their inner edges parallel; face of the upper canines broadly grooved. The anterior upper premolar is very minute, scarcely equalling the cingulum of the canine. It is wedged in the outer angle between the canine and the large posterior premolar, both of which are in contact on the line of the tooth-row. The lower incisors are probably four in number (though the type and paratype lack the outer left-hand tooth). They are distinctly bifid, the inner lobe larger than the outer, and the inner incisor of each side slightly overlapping the smaller outer tooth. The cingula of the lower canines nearly meet well above these minute incisors.

Measurements.—Of the dimensions that follow, the first is in each case that of the type, 16,344; the second that of the paratype, 16,345. Total length, dry skin, 102, 100 mm.; forearm, 44.5, 42.5; thumb 9.3, 8; third metacarpal, 45.5, 42.5; first phalanx (3d digit), 20.4, 18.7; second phalanx (3d digit), 20.5, 18.7; fifth metacarpal, 29, 28; fifth finger, 47.5, 44.5; tibia, 18, 16; hind foot, 13.2, 11.6.

Skull of type:—greatest length, vertex to front of i^1 , 22.2 mm.;

basal length, 16.7; palatal length, 9; mastoid breadth, 12; zygomatic breadth, 13.4; breadth outside m^3 , 10; length of upper tooth-row from front of canine to back of m^3 , 8; lower tooth-row from front of canine to back of m_3 , 8.9.

Remarks.—The two specimens seem to show a close relation to the continental *C. emini* DeWinton, the type-locality of which is Mosambiro. The color-pattern, including the white axillar spot, is similar in both, but the Madagascan species is brighter, reddish brown, instead of sooty. The tooth-row in the latter is more compressed than in *C. emini* so that the small upper anterior premolar instead of standing directly in the tooth-row, is crowded quite outside, and stands in the angle between the canine and the posterior premolar, which are in contact. This condition is likewise found in the larger *C. angolensis*, the Madagascan record of which may in reality refer to the new species here described. Of other species recorded from Madagascar, Grandidier's *Nyctinomus leucogaster* appears to be one of the white-winged group, represented on the mainland of Africa by *Chaerephon hindei*, his *C. miarensis* and Thomas's *C. fulminans* are larger species; while Jentink's *C. bemmeleni* is brown above and below, with the small upper premolar standing in the tooth-row.

VIVERRIDAE.

9. VIVERRICULA RASSE (Horsfield). RASSE.

One specimen of this introduced carnivore was taken five miles south of Berevo.

CRYPTOPROCTIDAE.

10. CRYPTOPROCTA FEROX Bennet. CRYPTOPROCTA.

A skin and skull, obtained six miles northeast of Tulear.

MURIDAE.

11. RATTUS RATTUS FRUGIVORUS Rafinesque. ROOF RAT.

A series of over twenty skins is much yellower in tone than the greyish Roof Rat of the southern United States, and is doubtless referable to this subspecies.

LEMURIDAE.

12. PROPITHECUS DIADEMA Bennett. DIADEMED SIFAKA.

One fine adult male from Didy, Eastern Forest.

13. PROPITHECUS VERREAUXI Grandidier. VERREAUX'S SIFAKA.

Fifteen skins and skulls, all but three of which are males. This species was common on the Upper Siribihina River, and at a locality twenty-five kilometers east of Tulear, in open country. The series is remarkably uniform in coloration; the dark crown-patch varies from black to a blackish brown, the pale grey area on the back varies to nearly all white in some, and there is a distinct median line of pale rufous on the throat and chest in others, but apart from these slight deviations, they are very true to type.

14. LICHANOTUS LANIGER (Gmelin). WOOLLY AVAHI.

One specimen from the Eastern Forest.

15. LEMUR NIGRIFRONS E. Geoffroy. BLACK-FRONTED LEMUR.

One from Didy, Eastern Forest.

16. LEMUR FULVUS E. Geoffroy. FULVOUS LEMUR.

One from Didy, Eastern Forest.

17. LEMUR RUFIFRONS Bennett. RED-FRONTED LEMUR.

A fine series of six males and ten females, all from localities on the Upper Siribihina River and some thirty miles south of Berevo. The sexual dichromatism in this species is very striking; but apart from this, the series of each sex shows extremely little variation in color. This and Verreaux's Sifaka were the two species of Lemurs most frequently met with.

18. LEMUR CATTALINNE. RING-TAILED LEMUR.

Two specimens from a locality 25 miles east of Tulear. This ground-living species has a restricted range in the dry country of the south and southwestern portion of the Province of Tulear.

19. LEMUR VARIEGATUS KERR. RUFFED LEMUR.

A handsome female from a locality one hundred miles west of Tamatave.

20. MYOXICEBUS SIMUS (GRAY). BROAD-NOSED GENTLE LEMUR

Two specimens from near Ambatondrazaka seem referable to this species rather than to *M. griseus*.

21. LEPIDILEMUR MUSTELINUS I. GEOFFROY. WEASEL LEMUR.

One from Didy, Eastern Forest.

22. MICROCEBUS MURINUS (MILLER). MILLER'S DWARF LEMUR.

Two specimens, one in the rufous phase from Didy, Eastern Forest, the other in the grey phase from Tulear.

DAUBENTONIIDAE.

23. DAUBENTONIA MADAGASCARENSIS (GMELIN). AYE-AYE.

A skin and skeleton of this remarkable animal were obtained in northern Madagascar, from Fénérive on the Maningory River.

SUIDAE.

24. POTAMOCHOERUS LARVATUS (F. CUVIER). MADAGASCAR RIVER-HOG.

One skull from the east coast.